The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,755. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Re. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SORABJEE.—On the 1st April, at the Gwalia Tank, Mrs. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner.

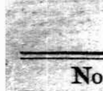
BENGAL.

DEATH.

MARSHALL.—At Gyen, on the 21st March, William Lillie Hardy, son of Captain W. E. Marshall, Executive Engineer, Behar Road Division, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 1 day.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail in April.)

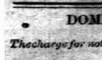


THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March 1864. Agents Ship *Octavia*.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)

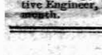
MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February 1864. Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



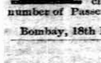
THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR MADRAS.



THE fine fast sailing Ship CAROLINE, 900 Tons register, will call at Rangoon should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight apply to COHEN & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, 1,900 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain G. HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st April, 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received on this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Monday, the 11th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship EMEU, 1,600 Tons and (300 H. P.,) Captain C. EASTLEY, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 14th April, at 9 A.M., from the GOODS Landing Jetty and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 1st April, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

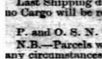
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 800 tons, 160 H. P., Captain BEETH, will be despatched for Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, on 8th April at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on 12th May with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HARDY, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

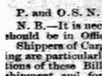
The COMORIN will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 8th.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above port on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P. M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday ...	5th April.	MAHARAJ ...	at 6 P. M.
Friday ...	8th ,,	TELEGRAPH ...	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...	12th ,,	MAHARAJ ...	at 6 P. M.
Friday ...	15th ,,	TELEGRAPH ...	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday ...	19th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE ...	at 5 P. M.
Friday ...	22nd ,,	TELEGRAPH ...	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...	26th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE ...	at 6 P. M.
Friday ...	29th ,,	TELEGRAPH ...	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

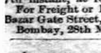
Tuesday ...	5th April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE ...	at 11 A. M.
Friday ...	8th ,,	MAHARAJ ...	at 2 P. M.
Tuesday ...	12th ,,	TELEGRAPH ...	at 2 P. M.
Friday ...	15th ,,	MAHARAJ ...	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...	19th ,,	TELEGRAPH ...	at 9 A. M.
Friday ...	22nd ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE ...	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday ...	26th ,,	TELEGRAPH ...	at 1 P. M.
Friday ...	29th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE ...	at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Viagoria, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday ...	8th April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April.	MAHARAJ ...	at 6 P. M.
Thursday ...	5th May.	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Friday ...	20th May.	MAHARAJ ...	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday.	8th June.	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Wednesday.	13th April.	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Monday ...	25th April.	MAHARAJ ...	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	10th May.	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday ...	26th May.	MAHARAJ ...	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday.	15th June.	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Colonist* from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL, & Co., Agents Ship *Colonist*.
Bombay, 28th March 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per *North East*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the deck.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGREE,
31st March. Agent for Captain BOYD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send in their Invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.

No cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

THE undersigned have for sale a large piece of GROUND, consisting of about 70 begas, situated on the right hand side of the Bund Road, Poona. To be sold either in one piece or in lots.

TERMS.—Bill approved by the seller at 3 or 6 months.
For further particulars apply to
Fort and Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant, a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. SAMUEL SMITH.

Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 29th March 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE

WILL be received and despatched through the Egyptian Wire by THOMAS BLACK, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, Rampart Row, where information as to rates &c. can be obtained.
30th March 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings free by 10, and Evenings from 6 to 9, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be executed in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Coopergage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Tuesday the 14th of April next inclusive.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the various descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Wool Company (Limited) will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Roper, Price & Co., in Church Lane, on FRIDAY the 15th day of April next, to receive and consider the Report of the Managers and Permanent Directors to take such steps as may be necessary for transferring the future management of the affairs of the Company to a Board of Directors specially assisted by Agencies and Financiers, and to make such alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company as may be consequent on the change of Management.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Managing Directors.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

NOTICE.—On the 30th March instant a Meeting of the Shippers of Cargo per Ship *Golden Dream*, due notice of which had been previously given, was held at Messrs LAWRENCE & Co.'s Office at which the future course to be taken with reference to the Cargo, after which discussed, and authority was given to me, the undersigned Master of such Vessel by all the Shippers present in consequence of such notice, to discharge all or a portion of their goods on board the said Vessel in transhipment for the same to the *Lady Clarendon* or to some other Vessel bound to Liverpool of a class equal to that of the *Golden Dream*. I therefore give notice that in consequence of such notice and authority as above mentioned, I am about to commence the transhipment of such Cargo, and I request that all the Shippers by such Vessel will attend to the transfer of the Insurance on their Cargo, and further give them notice that the transhipment will be made at their risk.

WM. BROWN, Master *Golden Dream*.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine at Noon on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party of Troops and Invalids the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, and calling at Kurrachee to convey from thence to London, the Troops and Invalids of the strength noted in the margin or such number as the vessel may be capable of carrying.

2nd.—Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels can receive the Troops also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, provisions, and water.

3rd.—The Rations must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th.—Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th.—All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his Office on THURSDAY the 28th April next at 1 o'clock P.M. for the supply of WOOLLENS in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required during a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st August next.

Tenders to be forwarded to this office in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for the supply of Woollens," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 28th April next.

Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied of the best quality for prompt payment.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200 two hundred which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees 2,000 two thousand will be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into with lists of the articles required can be seen, and any other particulars ascertained at this office daily, Sundays excepted.

GEORGE SCOTT,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSI ELPHINSTONE CLUB will make their fourth appearance this season on

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL 1864,

When will be performed the interesting and much admired Comic Drama of

OUR WIFE: OR THE ROSE OF AMIENS;

To be followed by

SOLID REASONS,*

A sketch of modern life, written expressly for the Club by a Gentleman of H. M's B. Civil Service.

The whole to conclude with an excellent Comedietta written expressly for the Club by an English Merchant of Bombay, entitled

UPSTAIRS AND DOWNSTAIRS.*

In the interval some comic songs and dance will take place.

A good English Band will attend.
Tickets secured at the *Times of India*.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (reserved)	Rs. 5
,, ,, (unreserved)	Rs. 4
Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	Rs. 2
Pit	Rs. 1

N. B.—The Dress Circle will be strictly select.
Good seats provided for Ladies and their Friends.
Doors opened at 8; performance to commence at 9 precisely.

* Printed copies of this play to be had at the *Times of India* office for 8 ans. each.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—On application the new Share Certificates will be issued on MONDAY the 4th instant, to the Shareholders who have signed the Deed of Accession.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The Certificates of Shares in this Company are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained on application to the Managing Directors.

ROPER, PRICE & CO.,
Church Lane, Bombay, 1st April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.

THE above will be paid by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to any person giving such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators or instigators of the incendiary fires which occurred at the Boree Bunder Station on MONDAY, the 28th instant. One of the incendiaries, Shewram Tatia, a boy, who is believed to be a tool in the hands of others, is in custody, and the reward above offered has no reference to him or to his conviction.

Information may be given to the undersigned or to Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, the Company's Solicitor.

JOHN BROUGHTON, General Manager.
Company's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.
Solicitor in Bombay.—W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—PRESS HOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT KURRACHEE.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Press House with Engine and Boiler House, Fence and Entrance Lodge in the Sari Quarter, Kurrachee.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, specification, and schedules of prices, can be obtained on application to Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., the Agents to the Company at Kurrachee, or to the undersigned.

Drawings and abstracts of quantities may be seen at the Office of the Agent at Kurrachee from the 1st to the 16th April, and at the Office of the undersigned from the 14th to the 30th April.

Tenders to be lodged with the Agents at Kurrachee on or before the 25th April or with the undersigned on or before the 1st May 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The Trustees of the College are desirous of receiving Tenders for a further portion of the proposed Buildings.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Coopergage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday, the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th April next; at which time also the Tenders addressed to the Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cast of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be executed in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Coopergage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Tuesday the 14th of April next inclusive.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices for the various descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.
Bombay, 30th March 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Wool Company (Limited) will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Roper, Price & Co., in Church Lane, on FRIDAY the 15th day of April next, to receive and consider the Report of the Managers and Permanent Directors to take such steps as may be necessary for transferring the future management of the affairs of the Company to a Board of Directors specially assisted by Agencies and Financiers, and to make such alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company as may be consequent on the change of Management.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Managing Directors.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

NOTICE.—On the 30th March instant a Meeting of the Shippers of Cargo per Ship *Golden Dream*, due notice of which had been previously given, was held at Messrs LAWRENCE & Co.'s Office at which the future course to be taken with reference to the Cargo, after which discussed, and authority was given to me, the undersigned Master of such Vessel by all the Shippers present in consequence of such notice, to discharge all or a portion of their goods on board the said Vessel in transhipment for the same to the *Lady Clarendon* or to some other Vessel bound to Liverpool of a class equal to that of the *Golden Dream*. I therefore give notice that in consequence of such notice and authority as above mentioned, I am about to commence the transhipment of such Cargo, and I request that all the Shippers by such Vessel will attend to the transfer of the Insurance on their Cargo, and further give them notice that the transhipment will be made at their risk.

WM. BROWN, Master *Golden Dream*.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine at Noon on FRIDAY, the 8th proximo for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party of Troops and Invalids the probable strength of which is noted in the margin, and calling at Kurrachee to convey from thence to London, the Troops and Invalids of the strength noted in the margin or such number as the vessel may be capable of carrying.

2nd.—Tenders should specify the dates upon which the Vessels can receive the Troops also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the Ship finding Fittings, provisions, and water.

3rd.—The Rations must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

4th.—Two-thirds of the passage-money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

5th.—All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st March 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his Office on THURSDAY the 28th April next at 1 o'clock P.M. for the supply of WOOLLENS in such quantities as may, from time to time, be required during a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st August next.

Tenders to be forwarded to this office in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for the supply of Woollens," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 28th April next.

Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each article will be supplied of the best quality for prompt payment.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200 two hundred which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees 2,000 two thousand will be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any tender.

The form of agreement to be entered into with lists of the articles required can be seen, and any other particulars ascertained at this office daily, Sundays excepted.

GEORGE SCOTT,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 14th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Mealow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN
Poona, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.
Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at MR. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon, Commission Stables, Byculla.
26th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.

Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.

Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No.	2	H.
Do.	3	
Do.	4	
Do.	8	With Lock and Key.
Do.	9	
Do.	10	
Do.	11	
Do.	12	
Do.	13	
Do.	31	Scribbling.
Do.	32	Interleaved.
Do.	33	Do.
Do.	34	Do.

Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton patterns. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen	Rs.	3 8
Princess Arthur		2 8
Duke of Cambridge		2 8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe		2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein		2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon		2 8

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain pants, No. 1320	Rs.	320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110		125
A ditto ditto floral leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,110		125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies		125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087		85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057		66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087		80
The same set with emeralds		86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126.		130
A SCROLL PATTERN, oval enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match; No. 1,059		110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025		65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,905		60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua-marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 150		85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085		64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross bind beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets		54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636		75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower pattern, velvet frame. Rs. 40 and		45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074		50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds		70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032		30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082		33
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091		24
Ditto, ditto, 1071		20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071		30
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012		26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012		26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021		16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022		28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.		
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10-8, 15		18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034.		50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007		55
A single Locket enchased and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074		27
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032		20
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034		10
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,044.		50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052		28
A ditto ditto engine turned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold		20
A ditto ditto chased smallsize, No. 1,022		12
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26.		15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17		10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8	and	15
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 &		18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross		28
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern		16
Ditto ditto smaller		

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold		24
—— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3		12
do. round enclosed backs for double use		15
do. oval pattern		12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted		20
——— plain		11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin		30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and		35
Shirt Studs do. set		18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.
Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with sasp. and blue enamel mamen set with 2 brilliants		40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls		32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl		16

NECKLETS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and		26

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Public are requested to lay in as large a supply of Water as possible before Tuesday morning, when the Vehar Sluices will be shut and kept so for two days.

J. KING,
Chief Resident Engineer, Bombay Water Works.
Bombay, Water Works Office, Chinchpoogly, 24 Apr. 1864.

MR. E. LARTOR has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken over the business of the *Cambridge Hotel*, Forbes Street, where he hopes to realise the same patronage this Hotel has hitherto enjoyed.

Mr. E. L. will spare no efforts to make his friends comfortable, and gain their approbation.

Tiffins as usual, daily, at half-past one.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF HORSES AND PHAETON.—Phaeton is second-hand, but good, will be sold cheap.
4th April 1864. McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ship *Countess Russell*, Captain J. THOMSON, from Calcutta, is now ready to discharge her Cargo, the Consignees of which are requested to send off Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain THOMSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
A. H. HUSCHKE, & CO.
Agents for the Owners & Capt. of the Ship *Countess Russell*.
No. 37, Medow Street, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE.—BROKER'S LOAN DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 18th April next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMONJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 1st April 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shades and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style*.
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.
ALSO ON HAND.
A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.
Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JEEVOOBAEE Widow of RAGHOONATH DAMODUREE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, hath contracted and agreed to sell to PANDOORUNG DADAJEE MESTREE, and JANARDHUN CRUSTNAJEE MESTREE, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, all that the one-third part or share of her the said Jeengoobaee Widow of, and, in, all that the piece or parcel of Land or Ground or part called or known by the name of Bunnan or Karkhanachee Wuss, with the three several Messuages or Tenements namely, one Dwelling House, one Chawl or Range of Buildings, and one Stable, situate at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of ground containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 773 and the said Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling Houses and the Range of Buildings and Stable are severally assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 164, 165, and 166, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Pestonjee Hormanjee Pasta-kees, on the West by the passage of the Oart belonging to Trimbuck Ragoba Sett, on the North by the property of the said Trimbuck Ragoba Sett, and on the South by the aforesaid Girgaum Back Road, and all and every persons and person having any title, claim, demand, or interest, to, on, or in the said property so agreed to be sold as aforesaid, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inherit, by Gift, Lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the purchasers' Solicitor, at his Office, No. 25, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they, he, or she, will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 1st day of April 1864.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitor for the purchasers Pandoorung Dadajee Mestree and Janardhun Crustnajee Mestree.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1863.

In the Report for 1862, the Directors alluded to the large amount of new business that had been done both here and at the Head Office of the Company in London, and they then anticipated that the progress during the past year would prove equally satisfactory. They are glad to be in a position to state that their expectations have been fully realized. New Policies issued during the year 1863 being in number 834, yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 1,82,939-4-3 against 678, yielding Annual Premiums of Rs. 1,64,869-8-6 in 1862.

The great care has been exercised by the Directors in the selection of new lives proposing to be assured, and the beneficial results to the Policy-holders of their discrimination is shown by the claims by death in 1863, being only Rs. 4,63-342-8-0 against Rs. 5,01,188 in the year 1862.

The following Table illustrates the steady progressive character of the New Business acquired yearly in India during the past four years:

Year ending.	Number of New Policies issued.	Sum Assured Rupees.	Annual Premiums. Rs. A. P.
30th June 1860...	407	24,10,804	1,65,223 8 0
31st Dec. Dec 1861...	699	29,28,432	1,33,678 5 7
" " 1862...	678	35,22,070	1,64,869 8 6
" " 1863...	834	41,74,290	1,82,939 4 3

The new business acquired at the Head Office of the Company in London exhibits the same buoyant and progressive tendency, as the following extract from the last Report issued by the Directors there will show. The Managing Director in addressing the Meeting stated—"I have the figures for the first half of the year by me, and they indicate the New Premiums at no less a sum than £21,787 (Rs. 2,17,870) which is at the rate of between £43,000, and £44,000 (Rs. 4,40,000) per annum, an amount it is believed, altogether unexampled."

With the view of affording greater facilities to constituents and others resident in Western India for effecting Assurances, &c., a thoroughly qualified Secretary, with a Local Board of Directors, has been appointed at Bombay, having the power to deal with fresh proposals, and issue Policies there. This step has proved highly successful, the new transactions in the Bombay Presidency being continued steadily to increase since the establishment of the Local Board. Similar facilities to the public will be extended from time to time as events may render it desirable to do so.

The Branches at Madras and Ceylon continue to be worked in an equally efficient manner.

The Directors beg to remind intending Insurers, that the periodical investigation of the affairs of the Company will take place next year, when every Policy taken out on the "with Profit" scale of premiums in force on 31st December 1864 will share in the Bonus then declared. It is of importance, therefore, that every one intending to insure his life should do so before that date, in order that he may participate in the benefits then to be declared.

The funds continue to be prudently invested in Government Securities, or on Mortgage of first-class property in three names.

The subjoined extract from the Report of the Auditors, Messrs. T. Dickson, and D. Lancaster, exhibits the exact position and progress of the Indian Branch during the year under review.

"(1.) There have been received 922 PROPOSALS for Assurance amounting to Rupees 48,36,658 of which 92 for Assurances amounting to Rupees 5,63,320 have been declined.

"(2.) There have been issued 834 NEW POLICIES for fresh Assurances assuring Rupees 41,74,290, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 1,82,939-4-3.

"(3.) There have been adjusted 70 CLAIMS on 62 lives for the aggregate sum of Rupees 4,63,342-8-0.

"(4.) The CANCELMENTS from all causes amount to Rupees 82,05,954, the relative Annual Income on which was Rupees 1,22,583-8-4.

"(5.) The Policies in Force on 31st December, 1863, are in number 3,326 assuring Rupees 1,83,67,217, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 8,20,788-7-7.

"(6.) The gross Investments, all of which stand in three names, amount to Rupees 18,99,735-8-0, including Cash and Bank Balances Rupees 10,31,700 being in Government Securities.

By order of the Directors,
W. B. WALLS,
Calcutta, 21st March 1864. Acting Manager.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the same rate of postage (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.

Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

CALENDAR—APRIL, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday	6th.....	6h. 40m. P. M.
First Qr., Thursday	14th.....	5h. 0m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday	22nd.....	6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday	29th.....	2h. 26m. A. M.

Days.	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour, Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour, Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	4	St. Ambrose, B.	5 52	6 13	9 15	9 39	
Tues.	5	Twilight ends 7.39.	5 52	6 14	10	2 10	23
Wed.	6	Venus rises at 4.30.	5 51	6 14	10	45 11	7
Thur.	7	Venus sets at 4.17.	5 50	6 14	11	28 11	39
Fri.	8	Mars rises at 2h.35m	5 49	6 15	—	—	0 8
Sat.	9	Daybreak at 4h. 31.	5 48	6 14	0	29	0 48
Sun.	10	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 47	6 14	1	7	1 27

1st April 1864, 2h 21m—8h. 30m. 21s

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 21	KURRACHEE	Mar. 30
AGRA	Mar. 29	LAHORE	Mar. 29
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 29	LONDON	Mar. 23
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 22	MADRAS	Mar. 29
BANGALORE	Mar. 29	MALTA	Jan. 16
CALCUTTA	Mar. 25	MERUT	Mar. 29
CAPE	Jan. 26	OUDH	Mar. 26
CEYLON	Mar. 18	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	Mar. 29	PENANG	Mar. 29
DELHI	Mar. 26	RANGOON	Mar. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 14
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864.

IT might *slightly* interest Her Majesty's Bombay Government if we called their attention to the last official mortuary report, and pointed out to them that according to this weekly publication nearly one hundred persons died of small-pox in this city during one week. Now, presuming that one in ten affected with this disease succumbs, nearly one thousand persons were and probably now are sick of this loathsome malady.

We should be extremely sorry if we spoilt the Governor's breakfast or disturbed the digestion of any of the Honourable Members of Council, and it might ease their minds a little if we informed them that these reports are in nearly every respect "bosh" from the way in which the information therein stated is obtained; but there are some diseases which are evident to the veriest cooly, small-pox is one of them, and consequently in this particular they may be considered pretty accurate.

Now, we suppose that unless this disease walks into Government House or carries off some Member of Council, nothing more than now is being done will be effected. It is really abominable the apathy which is displayed by the executive in this matter; because the same routine style has been going on for a century past, apparently no reform must be introduced.

The Bench of Justices having now been aroused and having taken upon themselves to see something done towards draining and cleansing the island, we look forward to seeing a diminution in the mortality of the place; but it does behove the Government to do something towards efficient vaccination to prevent the terrible scourge of continuing as it does. We state without fear of contradiction that, small-pox if sanitary matters were attended to *at all*, not half the present mortality would be reached, and Bombay might be made one of the healthiest spots in the East. It is no use expecting the natives to go to the hospital to be vaccinated, they will not do it; and surely something should be done either to compel or persuade them to submit to the operation. We are told that the average number of deaths is nearly fifty a week: a nice state of things to contemplate, five hundred people always suffering from this contagious disease and no extra effort being made to check it, important matters such as vaccination being quite put to one side while trifling things such as publishing a weekly report of the causes of deaths in the island beautifully classified under different heads from information obtained from coolies and sweepers through police peons are attended to. Such a system disgraces the Government and degrades the scientific man who compiles them. It seems always to be expected that the Medical profession should attend to the public health as a matter of duty without reference to remuneration at all, and they do more for the public than any other class of men; but in a matter of this kind great encouragement should be offered to them. It is heart-rending to witness in the most crowded parts of the native town children and others exposed to this disease without the least thought being given by any body to its prevention, either by having a place erected to take the sick to, or by enforcing vaccination. The cry of the inhabitants living on Malabar Hill and other salubrious parts whilst holding their handkerchiefs to their noses is "give us a road so that we may not pass through this disgusting place!" and so the carriages roll on, the occupants quite heedless of the filth, disease, and death which is going on around them.

REVIEW.

LETTERS OF FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY FROM 1833 TO 1847.

WE owe a double debt to the Mendelssohn family. To Felix we owe much that is the work of a true artist and to his brothers an insight into the artist's happy and graceful life. There is a very prevalent impression in English society that men of genius generally and artists in particular are men of eccentric habits and doubtful morality, very good, perhaps, in their own line, but highly objectionable characters in other respects. This is the received view of men of genius as a rule; but, if the genius is German, in addition to scandalously lax principles he is further believed to be constantly wrapped in a dismal fog compounded in equal parts of tobacco and metaphysics. The publication of Mendelssohn's letters will do much towards dispelling this popular illusion. We here see a man of undoubted genius and a thorough German, who yet was a gentleman and a man of stainless character. The *Letters from Italy* have been so universally welcomed both in Germany and England that the publication of this later correspondence has been not only a fulfilment of a promise made in the former volume, but an answer to the demands of the reading public for further knowledge of a life into which the first glimpse had been so charming. Mendelssohn was born in 1809 and died in 1847. He was therefore only 38 when he died, nearly 20 years younger than Handel when he produced *The Messiah* and yet two years older than Mozart when he died. Mozart only lived to 36. Mendelssohn may further be connected in date with the great musicians of the 18th century, as he was born the year that Haydn died and exactly half a century after the death of Handel. His father was comparatively wealthy, and young Mendelssohn was therefore never troubled with that eternal want of pence which usually vexses musicians as well as public men. He was thus preserved from that pushing and intriguing jealousy which too often is induced in men who are dependent on the will of an autocratic manager and who dare not offend the Director of a Concert lest they should lose the means to put bread into their mouths. Indeed Mendelssohn's independence and singular want of any thing like professional jealousy is very striking. He will not, even for the King, attempt to set music to a chorus of Æschylus which he thinks incapable of musical treatment, and when he is offered an appointment enquires "should I, by my acceptance, injure "any other musician? I hope you will answer "this last question with perfect candour im-"agining yourself in my place; for, as I pre-"viously said, I have no wish to deprive any "one directly or indirectly of his situation." Again, in a letter to Schubring he says: "How could you for one moment "imagine that I was annoyed at your showing "the text to Schneider? why should I take "umbrage at that? I hope you do not con-"sider we are of those who, when they once "have an idea in their heads, guard it as jealously "as a miser does his gold, and allow no man "to approach till they produce it themselves.— "Even if it were to occur that some one should "plagiarise my design still I should feel "the same; for one of the two must be best, "which is all fair, or neither are good, and then "it is of no consequence." How different a spirit do these words breathe from that which too commonly animates professional musicians and makes them rejoice in the ruin of a rival and regard the success of another as an injury to themselves. It seems at first strange that those whose profession is harmony and music which soothes the troubled breast should be peculiarly inharmonious in their intercourse with one another and, as a class, specially quarrelsome. Can it be that, having learnt the value of *discords* in music and studied the laws of their *resolution*, they apply the same principles to the affairs of life and to produce a happy effect resolve to be discordant? But, speaking seriously, the want of anything like a real education and the resulting narrowness of sympathy are of course the true sources of professional rivalry. Mendelssohn fortunately was not *only* a musician, he was trained to a wider view of the world than that which can be embraced form the desk of the composer or the chair of the conductor. He looked at scenery with the eye of a painter, he explored Rome with the curious attention of a classical antiquary, and he speculated on the 'Rhine boundary' with the feeling of a politician. This breadth of sympathy saves his letters from being mere records of musical events only, noticing the great outside world when it happens to be connected with professional matters. But, if Mendelssohn was not confined in his sympathies within the strict limits of a purely professional life, he was far from being a half-hearted or *dilettante* musician. He speaks with great decision of the half virtuosos and half classics who would gladly combine *les honneurs de la vertu et les plaisirs du vice* and says of such that he cannot get on with them. Indeed his enthusiasm for 'work' whatever it may be and his constant assertion that above all we should do with all our might whatever our hands find to do must endear him greatly to muscular Christians and the followers of the Cambridge Professor of History. 'Progress is made by work alone and not by talking,' such phrases meet us continually in these letters. There is one letter to Herr Advocat Schleinitz which expresses most characteristically the writer's philosophy of life—"I cannot share your senti-"ment that one profession is preferable to another. "I always think that *whatever an intelligent "man gives his best to and really understands* "must become a noble vocation; and I only "personally dislike those in whom there is no-"thing personal—when one profession is com-"pared with another the one is usually taken in "its naked reality and the other in its most "beautiful ideality and then the decision is "quickly made. How easy it is for an artist to "feel such reality in his sphere and yet esteem "practical men happy who have studied "and known the different relations of men "towards each other, and who help others "to live by their own life and progress, and "at once see the fruits of all that is tangible, "useful, and benevolent instituted by them. In one "respect too the upright man has the hardest "stand to make in knowing that the public "are more attracted by outward show than "truth. But individual failures and strife "must not be allowed to have their growth "in the heart; there must be something "to occupy and elevate it far above these "isolated external things. This speaks strongly "in favour of my opinion, for it is the best part "of every calling and common to all; to yours, "to mine and to every other" p. 156. This aversion from an aimless resultless life and faith in the value of all honest work is very apparent throughout these letters and was quite an English trait in Mendelssohn's character. Some of these letters remind us of Dr. Arnold with his thorough belief in all genuine heartiness, his singular appreciation of sincerity and truthfulness, and his dislike of any attempts to live without work. Such a sentence as this might well have been written at Rugby. "The most delightful of all "things is to be enabled to store up precious "and enduring memorials of past days, to tell "that these days were; and the most hateful of "all things is, when time passes on and we "pass with it, and yet grasp nothing." But if Mendelssohn was English in his practical views of life he was completely German in his social habits. This comes out occasionally in a very amusing way: as when he writes to his father to ask whether it would be presumptuous and affected in him to keep a horse; he feels sure that the exercise would do him good, but he would not venture on such an important step without his parent's leave. This is when he is 25 years old and has become well known in Germany and England as the composer of the Hebrides, the Overture to the Midsummer Night's dream, etc. But this feeling of filial reverence and almost childlike deference to his parents never ceased as long as they lived. We are not accustomed to see grown up men with an independent income and established fame asking their father's permision to indulge in riding, but we are like the Germans a domestic people, and the happy home life of the Mendelssohn family is a very charming picture. In this collection the longest letters and the most thoroughly outspoken are all to the household at No. 3, Leipzeger Strasse, and never in the most giddy whirl of popular applause do the composer's thoughts rest without turning often with constant affection to his own family and his own home. Writing to his father from Dusseldorf he says: "one word of praise from you is more "precious to me and makes me happier than all "the publics in the world applauding me in "concert." The whole tenour of his life makes us sure that these words were only the strict truth.

We have purposely omitted the discussion of how far Mendelssohn may claim to rank as a great musician, both because the question involves technical points which would be out of place, and, moreover, it is prettygenerally agreed that, those who would class Mendelssohn with Handel or Beethoveir as much overrate him as those who, at one time, were inclined to set him down as Cherubini and Auber greatly failed to appreciate his position. He was beyond doubt a genuine musical genius but not a genius of the *very first* order. On this point the musical public have been for some time agreed and the musical profession will doubtless continue to differ but meanwhile we cordially welcome the letters in this volume and are glad to be made familiarly acquainted with the *man* whom we have long known and admired as a *composer*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 2ND APRIL.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar* from Calcutta anchored.
Steamer *Singapore* from Bombay anchored.

CANNANORE, 2ND APRIL.

Steamer *Arabia* from Calicut anchored.

COCHIN, 2ND APRIL.

Steamer *Sydney* from Colombo anchored.

CARWAR, 3RD APRIL.

Steamer *Kurrachee* from Bombay anchored.

CANNANORE, 2ND APRIL.

Steamer *Arbia* from Calicut anchored.

BUSHIRE, 3RD APRIL.

H. M.'s Steamer *Dalhousie*, and *Victoria*, sailed for Basadore.

KURRACHEE, 1ST APRIL.

Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Persian Gulf.

CARWAR, 3RD APRIL.

Steamer *Kurrachee* from Bombay anchored and left for Malabar.

BOMBAY.

WE hear that the Bombay House of Correction is to be removed to Butcher's Island.

IT is stated that the Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Erskine, Puisne Judge of the High Court, intends proceeding to England at the end of May next on sick leave.

SHORT-HAND REPORTER.—We hear that the Government of Bombay have abandoned the idea of employing a short-hand writer to report the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council.

WE have heard that Mr. Cursetjee Cama intends supplying the funds for the purpose of opening a school where the Parsee youth can be taught the science of navigation.

THE *Seeora* it is said, proceeds in a few days to Trincomalie, from whence she will most likely proceed to the Cape. The *Hornet* and *Pantaloon* are both daily expected from Aden.

THE Master Attendant's office will, in all probability, be shortly abolished. Instead of the staff now kept up the Superintendent of Marine and Conservator of the Port will be combined, and the only other appointment will be that of harbour master.

THE work of widening the Colaba Causeway will not be completed a day too soon. Now that the cotton season has commenced the bullock hackeries laden therewith render the road leading to Colaba almost impassable.

SEVERAL complaints having been made regarding the speed of the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, and her ability to steam the regulation mail rate, she went out on Saturday for an official trial of her capabilities. A large party was assembled on board, and the trip passed off satisfactorily in every respect.

IT is reported that a man is in custody suspected of being concerned in the late robbery on board the steamer *Benares*. He was formerly employed as servant to the chief officer on board the *United Service*, who dismissed him for dishonesty. He then, we believe, obtained service in the *Benares*.

IT is said that the representation of the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, for an increase to his and the other Judges' salary, will be taken into consideration on board the Government of India after the final passing of the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court.

THE China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company have met with another reverse. The *United Service*, recently from England, where she went for the purpose of receiving a through overhaul, has had her boilers burnt up badly as to necessitate their being taken out and replaced by new ones.

DUSTOOR HOSUNGJEE JAMASJEE intends studying the Zend and Pahlvi languages under the superintendence of Dr. Haug. Among all the Parsee Dustoors (Head Priests), Dustoor Hosungjee Jamasjee and Dustoor Pesootonjee Byramjee are the only men who now-a-days take much interest in studying their own religion.

WE regret to announce the death of Keernkchund Dewan the Maharaja Rowjee, the Raja of Morbi in Kattiawar. The sad event occurred at Morbi, on Friday, the Fagun sood 11th.

THE street leading to the Church Gate will be extended to the width of 70 feet, and for this purpose we understand Government have issued instructions to the Rampart Removal Committee to make arrangements with the owners of the property in the vicinity of that street.

IT is positively stated that our esteemed townsman, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, interpereter of the High Court, will leave for England by the first mail steamer of next month. It is in contemplation by the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay to present him with a suitable testimonial before his departure for the services he has rendered to the native inhabitants of Bombay.

THE Amerchund Walee Hindoo Dramatic Corps will perform at the Grant Road Theatre for the fifth time, on Tuesday, the 5th instant. The selection for the night will be a farce in English (by Sheridan), called "St Patrick's Day or the Scheming Lieutenant," to be followed by a Mahrattee play called "Shriyal a Kiyan." The whole to conclude with an excellent piece in Hindoostance entitled "The Battle of the Emperor of Afghan with the King of Delhi."

IT is reported that the undermentioned gentlemen have been re-appointed additional members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:

The Hon'ble M. H. Scott, the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy, the Hon'ble Mahadeveo Vithul Vinchoorkur; and that W. R. Cassels, Esq., has been nominated in the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Westropp's place.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at Parell Gardens this evening:—

Overture.—"Marco Spada"	Auber.
Selection (op.)—"Rigoletto"	Verdi.
Waltz.—"Lotus"	Coote.
Selection (op.)—"Il Trovatore"	Verdi.
Valse et Chorus (op.)—"Faust"	Gounod.
Galop.—"Wodden Vale"	

MERCHANTS and Captains of vessels are still being inconvenienced by the Mmccadums and their incompetency, as well as unwillingness to land and clear goods with despatch. Captains complain of delay owing to want of boats, and Merchants often receive their goods in bad condition. We should be glad to know what the Landing and Shipping Company is about—it will be a boon to Importers of goods if it can be got into working order before the commencement of the rains—especially as it is almost an impossibility to enforce claims against ships for short delivery owing to the difficulty of proving the invoice quantities.

THE twelfth monthly meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institution for the year 1863-64, was held in their rooms (over the Dockyard gate) on Friday, the 1st instant, at 5 P.M. There were present Col. Ballard, the President, in the chair; Messrs. Mackenzie, Colebrook, Bogle, Firth, and Hurrychund Sadasew (Secretary).

Members elected:—Lieut. H. Pye, Dr. T. B. Johnstone, Messrs. J. Palmer, A. Mackintosh, J. C. Harrison, T. Lindfield, N. Odell, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Bazonjee Muncherjee, A. Ingle, and Captain Wilson.

Re-admitted: Mr. C. A. Beyts. Withdrawn: Mr. Vaughan; Captain Leslie; Messrs. Denton and Hoggan.

THE passengers on board the steamer *Maharaj*, on her upward trip from the Malabar Coast on the 29th February last, presented the following address to her commander:—

To CAPTAIN TREARL, Commander B. C. and R. S. N. Company Steamer *Maharaj*.

DEAR SIR,—The passengers who have had the pleasure to proceed with you on this occasion from Cochin to Bombay and intermediate ports, beg to express their very grateful sense of your kind attention to each and all of them while on board the *Maharaj*.

In a crowded steamer, and against head winds, you have, by your never failing kindness, courtesy, and urbanity, caused each of us to have a very pleasant and agreeable voyage, for which we beg to tender you our sincere thanks: we one and all wish you every prosperity in the future, and depost that the steamer may proceed in any vessel we may be fortunate enough to find her under the command of so able and obliging a gentleman.—We are, dear Sir, yours very faithfully, R. Parker Little, Assistant Chaplain, Madras; Mrs. Little; J. Holland, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps; Mr. Hayne; Mr. G. A. Robertson; Mr. A. Robertson and Lady; Madam Vigoni; Mr. S. A. Musgrave, Captain F. Bainbridge; Mr. Sigg; Mr. Pearl; and the other passengers.

WE take the following from the *Hurkaru* of the 24th ultimo:—

"Calcutta may take to herself the glory of being the Metropolis of British India, but she can hardly presume to place herself on a par with the native capitals of Bombay in matters of trade and general enterprize. Bombay has marched in the van in the establishment of Banking throughout the East, and still manages to keep her place as an energetic and go-a-head community, whatever the object may be. Another off-shoot emanating from the Bombay side is about being launched, *viz.*, the Bank of India, which will have branches established as in Calcutta will shortly commence under the auspicies of a gentleman who, as connected for many years with the Oriental Bank in this City, is well known to have both the ability and experience requisite for success in every branch of Trade. Notwithstanding the rapid increase to our Banking establishments of late years, there still seems abundance of room for them all, when the business of the country and its population are taken into consideration, and the constant expansion and development which must, fromyear to year, be experienced.

"There is no reason why the Bank of India should not speedily take its place with the first of our Indian establishments, and, in the eloquent words of one of our local managers, be equally happy in dispensing blessings for the public, as in dividing large dividends for the benefit of its shareholders. We welcome the Bank of India as another proof of our rapidly extending trade, and general commercial prosperity."

In connection with the above we learn that a branch of the Bank of India will shortly be established in Hong-Kong, under the charge of a gentleman of lengthened experience in one of the oldest Banks in China; and that Mr. R. D. Peebles, the late Bombay Manager, will proceed to England by the steamer of 14th instant, to open the London Agency. The Bank will therefore be in full working operation in about a couple of months.

The officers already selected are men of experience and ability, and as the *Hurkaru* says, "there is no reason why the Bank should not speedily take its place with the first of our Indian establishments."

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

AT the first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association (Limited,) held at the office of the Association on Friday, the 1st instant, at 3 P. M., there were present thirty-five shareholders. Mr. Nusserwjee Muncherjee Wadia, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, occupied the chair.

The minutes of an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 18th December last, were read and confirmed.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, the Secretary, read the report of the Directors.

The Chairman then said that as the shareholders were in possession of the contents of the report, he trusted that the result exhibited therein, showed that the Directors had not been negligent of the interests of the shareholders which had been entrusted to their care and stewardship, that it was unnecessary for him to add much with regard to the detailed accounts, which were placed before the meeting, but that at the same time he was prepared to reply to any question which the shareholders might think proper to ask with respect to the business of the Association, and the Secretary would read to the meeting the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account and would be glad to give any information they might require touching the matter of accounts.

The Secretary then read the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

It was then proposed by Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, Esq., seconded by Ardaseer Jamsetjee Bhajeewalla, Esq, and carried unanimously—"That the Report of the Directors, Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account just read be approved and adopted, and that printed copies thereof be distributed amongst the shareholders."

Proposed by Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq., seconded by Framjee Cursonjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That the disposable balance Rs. 12,495-0-9 of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December 1863, be carried forward to the current year's account."

Proposed by Jadabhoy Dorabjee Luttkaka, Esq., seconded by Sorabjee Muncherjee Nanjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That Messrs. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee and Burjorjee Muncherjee be re-elected Directors of the Association."

Proposed by Kaikobadjee Cowasjee Punthakee, Esq., seconded by Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That M. R. de Quodros, Esq., of the Commercial Bank, and Hormusjee Jehangeer Shettna, Esq., be appointed Auditors for the current year, and their remuneration be fixed at Rs. 200 each."

Proposed by Framjee Sorabjee Baroacha, Esq., seconded by Hormusjee Pestonjee Mountwalla, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That the best thanks of the meeting be accorded to the Directors for their able management of the affairs of the Association."

The Chairman rose and tendered on behalf of himself and co-directors their best thanks, and assured the meeting that nothing shall be wanting on their part to secure the success of the Association with which they are entrusted.

Proposed by Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, Esq., seconded by Nusserwanjee Coyajee, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That the thanks of the meeting are due to Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons, Treasurers and Managers, and Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Moody, the Secretary, and other officers of the Association, for the zeal and ability displayed by them in the discharge of their respective duties."

Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, as a partner of Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons, rose and returned thanks to the meeting on the part of themselves, the Secretary, and other officers of the Association for the kind vote just passed, and added that no exertions shall be spared on their part to promote the interests of the Association.

Proposed by Eduljee Shapoorjee, Esq., seconded by Runtoojee Sorabjee Vakharia, Esq., and carried unanimously—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

The meeting then separated.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Ninth Day. Saturday, 2nd April 1864.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat upon the Bench at 10 o'clock A. M., when the following gentlemen were empannelled on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. JOSEPH LAURIE FAULKNER.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. William Gilmore Hall, Eageve Morvel, Charles Shaw, Peter Adams, Richard Green, George Brown, Thomas Bagnold Edwards, Manuel Antonio Morzello, Darashaw Dossabhoy, Gungadass Kessovjee, and Cumroodeen Zoolay.

Ramrickram Soondass (case No. 23 of the calendar) pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the forgery of a currency note for 1,000 rupees.

Mr. Anstey for the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley for the defence.

Mr. Anstey stated the case for the prosecution and called the following witnesses:

Dewjee Megjee, a partner in the firm of Jewla Megjee, deposed that he knew a broker named Ooka. He went with him accompanied by two of his mehtas named Pragjee and Koobare at 8 o'clock on the night of the 15th January, at Ooka's request, to receive 5,000 rupees from the prisoner, whose firm owed deponent's firm 11 or 12,000 rupees. Deponent and Ooka accompanied the prisoner upstairs, after some delay, and the latter, at Ooka's desire, gave the deponent five currency notes of 1,000 rupees each, which he took from his waistcloth. On paying him the money he asked for an acknowledgment in writing of the payment, which deponent gave him. Deponent asked for a memoran lum of the notes before he received them. Prisoner said he would do so in receiving deponent's acknowledgment of the receipt of them in a book. He afterwards refused to give a memo. of the numbers, saying it was unnecessary to do so. This aroused deponent's suspicions that there was something wrong about the notes. He therefore sent for a policeman and gave the notes to him in the presence of the prisoner. The notes were never out of the prisoner's sight until they were made over to the policeman. The latter asked the prisoner why he did not give a memo. of the number of the notes. He said it was unnecessary to do so, and that he got the notes from Ooka. The latter had by that time gone away. The policeman then took the prisoner to the Mombadavee Chowkey, and deponent and his mehta Pragjee accompanied them there. Constable Wood was at the chowkey, to whom the policeman gave the notes. Mr. Wood examined the notes and said to the prisoner one of those notes is a forged note. Prisoner thereupon said that deponent had gone to his house since receiving the notes and came back again.

By Mr. Bayley.—I did not know the note was a forged one until told so by Constable Wood at the chowkey.

At this stage of the proceedings His Lordship remarked to the learned counsel for the prosecution, that he considered the conduct of the prosecutor in causing the prisoner to be apprehended merely because he refused to give a memorandum of the numbers of the notes, was exceedingly suspicious; and after some discussions, Mr. Anstey consented to withdraw the prosecution. His Lordship remarking that in doing so Mr. Anstey had acted most fairly alike to the prisoner, the courts, and the jury. He thought very great suspicion which rendered it probable that the prosecutor had himself placed the false note amongst those he had received from the prisoner. Under the direction of the Judge the jury acquitted the prisoner who was discharged by proclamation.

Caetan Simao Fernandez (case No. 32 of the calendar) pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with causing voluntary hurt to his wife Angeline Fernandez, by cutting her with a knife.

From the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that the prisoner had some time ago left the prosecutrix at Poona, but that she returned, without his knowledge to Bombay and went to live in the house of her mother at Cola

I can understand that without caste I shall be in a better position, but not so well how I can shift to live better without any religion that is, without any restraint at all. I shall be content to bear up with tyranny if lawlessness is the only other alternative. Yet I can expect nothing else if the fate of our society is left to some such as the abovementioned reformers—a curious mixture of immoral, cowardly, selfish, and epicurean spirits. Let us at present then leave the external form of Hinduism, the caste-system, untouched. Let us begin with what will be less objected to. Let us begin with pure devotion and make our way with that in front. If we must have widow remarriages, let us first, as we can assuredly do, begin with a renunciation of early marriages, and instead of marrying our daughters as three or four and our sons at seven or eight, let us bind ourselves to marry those at the greatest age consistent with our religion, and these at the age, when, taking into consideration our climate, to ensure their health and good conduct, they must have wives. Let us at present take to what is necessarily requisite and practicable, and time will of itself with even a little effort, work out the rest for us. Let not our own severity effect our total defeat. Time may reveal to us what we may take as respect for the Hindus. The Book for India, which will serve as a safe guide to us, separated from the immense mass of the writings of the holy Indian fathers, with my friend Paramahausa (I hope they don't call him a turn-coat) I think we are rather in the fourteenth century of England than in the sixteenth century of Europe. Who would choose to be in the position of Wickliffe rather than in that of Luther? If we are then any wiser for past experience, would not prudence advise waiting till time, as it eventually must spread better knowledge among our countrymen and offers an opportunity more favourable and with less of hazard and sacrifice attending it. Then, and not till then, can reason accuse us of not taking hold of the forelock, if we let it go at all. Then, and only then, can reason blame us for want of warmth and earnestness. Then, and not before then, can reason cry shame to us. I believe or rather presume, I am but giving an expression to the patient and prudent views of the thinking part of Young Bombay. "Soldier than the coldest of frozen Siberia!" your enthusiasts would say. "If not warmer than your professions, Sir, at least not so cold as your hearts. I want good practices, not fair words. Ruined as our country is, and not any further ruin. If you can't communicate, pray you, keep not new miseries. If you have India's good at heart, think better and take more time." Thus may I reply. I never wanted to be Radical, Mr. Editor, but herein I believe I am more than

Bombay, 30th March. CONSERVATIVE.

BENGAL.

The telegraph report of to-day announces the arrival of another ship, the *King Arthur*, with troops—H. M's. 55th Regiment—from England. —*Englishman, March 25.*

The intense heat of yesterday ended in a tremendous hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The hailstones were very large, of strange amorphous shapes. They had the appearance of being an aggregate of small stones; few of them smaller than a bullet, and some considerably larger. We are afraid, however pleasant and refreshing the storm has been here, considerable injury must have been done to the crops in the open country. There was a pretty average amongst the lamps in town.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

The Agent at Allahabad of the East India Railway announces the arrival there of the steamer *Excelsior*, which will be employed to ferry railway passengers from one bank of the Ganges to the other. The Agent adds that from Monday the 4th ultimo, passengers will be conveyed right through from Howrah (opposite Calcutta) to Bolundshahr (45 miles from Delhi) by rail all the way, with the exception of the break already mentioned. It is understood, though it has not been officially announced, that the opening of the line as far as Gazec-odeen-nugger (10 miles from Delhi) will be inaugurated by the Viceroy during the next month.—*Lahore Chronicle, March 26.*

THE WEEK.

(From the Saturday Review, April 2.)

The Bombay Bench of Justices seems to be determined to show how conspicuous is the contrast between its activity and the mysterious apathy of the local Legislative Council. The meeting which was held yesterday was even more numerously attended, and the speaking more spirited and effective, than at either of the two meetings immediately preceding it; and we concur in thinking with one of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion, that nothing can be more idle and silly than to sneer at the "talk" which goes on when the Justices assemble together. Generally, the men who plume themselves particularly on being men of action and who declare that they despise "talking," are themselves most prone to indulge in very loose and purposeless harangues. A public meeting, so far from being necessarily a farce, as some people take it to be, is, as the most enlightened nations of the earth long since found out, one of the best means for enabling men to quickly understand and form sound opinions on questions of great public importance. The main part of the Government of that country which we are accustomed to speak of as not the least free and energetic of nations is done by talking; and, to compare great things with small, we are clearly of opinion that municipal affairs in Bombay would be much better managed than at present, if they were taken out of the hands of Commissioners and placed, as in any borough in England, under the control of a council of citizens who met frequently and publicly to consult for the good of the town, and to examine and report upon the work done by their executive officers. This is not the place, however, for us to discuss what shall be the nature of the new Municipal Constitution. The Bench has wisely resolved to postpone the debate on the recommendations made by the Committee until these are embodied in a series of practical resolutions, which will, we hope, be published long enough before the next meeting takes place to enable not the Justices only but the public to consider changes which, if carried out, would affect the health and comfort of every inhabitant of Bombay. Only let the Justices, whatever they do, avoid one thing, —to make too many masters.

One could not help noticing, at yesterday's meeting, the irregularity of most of the proceedings. Justices seemed to speak when and how they liked, some speaking, some standing, some whispering, some roaring, some taking all sorts of liberties with the subject under discussion, others not noticing the subject at all. Strictly speaking, after Mr. Howard had proposed his motion for the adjournment of the debate on the Committee's report, the Chairman ought to have compelled the eager orators who followed one another in such quick succession to keep their speeches on the general merits of the report bottled up till the next meeting, when they would have been no worse in substance and style, and much more to the purpose, than they were yesterday. We would hint also that the Chairman might without stretching a point use his authority to check the rude interruptions and hectoring language of one Justice in particular who seems to make a point of opposing everything and everybody, and who speaks to the Bench sometimes very much as if he were trying to bully some unfortunate Parsee clerk into taking off his shoes before entering the great man's presence. Nothing could have been more admirable than the good tempered, easy wit with which Mr. Howard yesterday repelled and silenced this blustering antagonist.

The *Times of India* had a sensation paragraph the other day, announcing that "the Secretary "of State for India has proposed a meeting bet"ween the Governor General and the Governors "of Bombay and Madras, to take place some"where in Central India, perhaps at Nagpore or "Sangor," the object of the meeting being "the "adoption of measures for the federalisation of "the various Presidencies." To make the meeting more theatrical, why not let these mighty potentates meet on a raft in the middle of the Nerbudda, like Napoleon and Alexander on the Niemen, and in secret conference devise measures for the peaceful division among them of Her Majesty's Indian dominions. The object of the suggested meeting is a good one, though the arguments in favour of federalisation are not so strong now as they were before the introduction of the railway and the telegraph into India; but the matter can be settled more easily by correspondence than at a personal interview which would cost the three Presidencies a very large sum of money and probably lead to no practical result.

We are glad to hear that the leading amateurs of Bombay, stirred by the example of Madras, which lately was energetic enough to get up an oratorio, are now making vigorous preparations for the performance of an opera in this city. Madame Cagli, a professional singer who has lately arrived in Bombay, will, it is understood, be the *prima dama*; the other characters will be sustained by amateurs.

In the Umballah conspiracy case the preliminary investigation before the Magistrate has been concluded, and the prisoners are all committed for trial in the Sessions Court. The evidence hitherto adduced shows that there was a regular organization, extending throughout Hindustan, for supplying the Sittana fanatics with men and money during the recent frontier war, but that the principal conspirators nearly all belonged to the same family of Mussulman fanatics, and that the plot was not nearly so widespread or dangerous as we had at one time supposed.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the Illustrated London News, Feb. 20.)

At this time last year an experienced Parliamentarian laid it down that the Session was to be essentially dull, or as he emphatically phrased it, a humdrum one. For some reason or other everyone seemed indifferent and lethargic, Ministerialists having nothing to do, and the Opposition nothing to strike at. This year, however, we may venture to say that a more lively, though by no means ardent, spirit has come over the House. The Opposition is especially sprightly, and there seems a kind of stir and movement in their ranks which may betoken a foregone conclusion. Strangely enough, when one considers his usual habit of sitting motionless, silent, stern, and almost saturnine, Mr. Disraeli has been fidgeting about the benches behind his seat, and holding conferences with Conservative members of all degrees; while Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, a well-known motive power in his party, seems to be perpetually running in and out of the house on matters of immediate import, and as if he were going through a severe course of "Lobby" (the initiated will easily understand what is meant by the word), and perpetually reporting progress to his leader. Even the comparatively unimportant debates which have hitherto occurred have been carried on with considerable spirit and, in truth, with a good humour on all sides which is quite remarkable. It would seem as if the House, imagining that this is the last year of its existence—something on the principle of the ambitious postboy who always kept a gallop in his horses for the last mile of his journey—is determined to finish with a "spurt."

One could hardly have expected that a discussion on the amendment of the law relating to insane criminals would have elicited any special features; nevertheless, the debate was kept up with no little point, and was remarkable for its closeness and practical character, as well as for the universality, as opposed to the narrow party feeling of its tone. It gave an opportunity for the first appearance of a new member, who, bearing an honoured name, has within him all the qualities which would enable him, if a due chance be given, to belie an assertion too commonly made, that great fathers invariably produce little eldest sons. Sir Colman O'Loughlin, in his maiden speech, although one of a plain, practical character, exhibited considerable fluency; which applied to an adequate subject, could easily rise into eloquence; while his legal argument suggested—the difference in magnitude of the subject, of course, being taken into consideration—the acuteness and originality which suggested the point of law on which the conviction of Daniel O'Connell was eventually quashed. We do not know whether Sir Colman O'Loughlin is a professed adherent of the present Government; but, supposing him to be so, a difficulty in the obtaining—in Parliament—a Solicitor-General for Ireland when Mr. O'Hagan obtains his well-deserved seat on the bench seems to be solved. The right man is obviously at hand. In this same debate the influence of the genial spirit which we have ventured to say characterises the House was exhibited in the use of a number which is usually remarkably grave. Mr. Scourfield, formerly well known as Mr. G. H. Phillips, probably, we may say certainly, for the first time in his Parliamentary life, experienced the sensation of raising and keeping up a hearty laugh. these are things which deserve to be noted!

Would any one suppose that fun, or rather a vein of humour, could be struck out of a debate on a bill to allow malt to be used in the feeding of cattle? Yet even out of such a barren source a tolerably jolly discussion was got. In the first place, this is one of Mr. Gladstone's little bills, and every one knows how assiduously he watches over these petlings of his, and, as on this occasion he happened to be absent when it was called on, by was subjected to a little shower of "chaff," which he bore with a grim good-humour peculiar to himself. Then Mr. Morritt, a comparatively new member, who last Session, in a speech which showed him to be possessed of a rollicking kind of honour and an odd turn of phrase, beneath which lurks no little good sense and a straightforward way of looking at things, came out with still greater force, and amused the House and something more, for he got cheered as well as laughed with, for a pleasant twenty minutes. As Mr. G. W. Bentinck took special pains to come out in this debate in his peculiar semi-forcible style, it is a fitting place to mention a little circumstance which has come under our notice to him this Session. By virtue of a courtesy which prevails, and which allows certain members to appropriate to themselves particular seats and which by degrees rises to the height of prescription, Mr. Bentinck has long occupied without dispute the last seat on the second Opposition bench (reckoning the gangway. It was with surprise, therefore, that it was observed that after the first night of the Session he vacated this place and attempted to effect a lodgment on the front row below the gangway. His first effort was promptly and sternly met by Mr. Roebuck, to whom belongs the front seat on this bench; his next overture to Mr. Robert Cecil would not yield a place that nobody ever thinks of taking from him; next came a repulse from Lord Robert Montagu, who is not likely to cede his pretensions to anything distinctive to any man; and, last and unkindest cut of all, when Mr. Bentinck tried for the fourth place he was absolutely obliged to knock under to Mr. Alderman Rose, who, happening to be Lord Mayor when he was elected to Parliament, was probably on that account allowed to seize on this, which is an advantageous position in the house. And so Mr. Bentinck flits like a tall ghost about the bench on which he desires to settle; but, finding no permanent rest there, he keeps warm among those of the regular occupants while they are absent, and goes out of the house when they are all present. Curious persons are asking what is the reason of this, in itself, perhaps small, but certainly unusual, circumstance. Who has turned Mr. Bentinck out of a seat he has so long occupied without the shadow of a claimant to it? There are whispers about the cause, which, as they may or not be true, we do not choose to set down here. The only other features of this malt duty debate which are worth chronicling are that Lord Robert Montague amused the House not a little by telling them that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was absolutely convinced in argument—he uses in course by every-day phrase, "floored"—by a Suffolk farmer, one of a deputation who waited on him on the subject; and that Sir Francis Crossley astonished his Liberal compeers about him, and got three rounds of ironical cheers from the Tories, by making a decidedly Protectionist speech.

Last Tuesday was a notable night in the house, for there occurred the remakable, we believe the unprecedented, circumstance of what is called "private business" lasting until half-past eleven o'clock; and the Speaker was heard at that hour calling for "notices of motion" instead of at five. In the first place, there were eight or nine opposed private bills, on one of which there was got together as large a house as could have been assembled on a night when a critical party division is expected, the result of that very-active system of "lobbying" which agents for private bills have reduced to an organisation. These matters were carried on till past seven, and then came Mr. Milner Gibson with a series of resolutions, which are, we suppose, intended as a first instalment towards that radical reform in the mode of conducting the private business of the House which must reach complete fruition ere long. Something has been done towards lessening the huge expense which passing a private bill through Parliament entails, but at present not very much; although Mr. Massey, the chairman of committees, has displayed a Roman virtue in asking to have as much more work as is possible committed to his comparatively idle hands, as he says. There was much interruption, as usual, to Mr. Whalley when he rose to speak, which is a proof that when the House gets certain notions of the boredom of certain members they never discriminate or give them a chance of showing that they are capable of better things; for it happens that no man has a fairer right than Mr. Whalley to speak on this question, as he was the first to bring the subject of the abuses of private bill legislation before the House in a tangible shape; and it is owing to him, mainly, that a Committee was appointed to inquire into the matter, on the report of which the Government has now acted. A characteristic bit is always worth recording; and so it may be stated that Mr. Kinnaird, in speaking of the custom of bringing in private bills which have been rejected year after year, spoke of "renewing the bill." Now, Mr. Kinnaird is a banker. One of these resolutions was naturally met with a good-humoured storm of disapprobation. It was that Committees on private bills should meet at eleven o'clock in the morning instead of twelve. Considering that members work gratuitously at these matters, which are constitutionally no part of their functions, and that if they do not attend the Committees they are liable to be given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms—that is, imprisoned; and, moreover, that they are presumed to, and often do, attend to Parliamentary business till one o'clock every morning, it was not a little unreasonable to make such a proposition. With a certain fitness, Lord Robert Cecil, as a member of the younger son aristocracy, which is popularly supposed always to sit up late, came forward to oppose a proposition which involved early rising; and eventually the resolution was bantered away. It is a duty to record that on this occasion Mr. Darby Griffith made three gallant attempts to inundate the house in his usual manner, but, for once, was unsuccessful.

THE FASHION OF FURNITURE.

(From the Cornhill Magazine for March.)

There is an idle expression in vogue among certain honest folks who, while modestly disclaiming connoisseurship in matters of taste, desire to remind you that they have not, nevertheless, abandoned all opinion on the subject.

Let us take a familiar instance by way of illustration:—A newly-married couple, of average means, intelligence, and education, desire to furnish their house. The house itself, especially if it be in London, will have no pretensions to beauty. Indeed, it has come to be generally admitted that the plainer a town dwelling is on the outside, the more respectable is its appearance. All that is demanded, therefore, is that the stucco shall be fresh and clean, the window-frames recently painted, and the bricks neatly picked out with cement. The future tenant cannot alter his street front if he would. That is past praying for. In this respect he must be content with what his next-door neighbour has—with what all his neighbours, up and down the whole street, have. But the interior of the house is a field in which his taste, or his wife's taste, may find full scope. That they have a taste probably neither of them doubts for an instant. To grant the fact, for argument's sake, and then watch how they exercise it. At the furniture warehouse, they are in the upholsterer's hands; at the china-shop, they are as easily talked over by the obsequious vendor of wine-glasses and dinner-plates. The carpet merchant leads them by the nose. They fancy they are choosing chairs, and rugs, and crockery;—in reality they only look on while their tradesmen select for them. The young couple will probably be told that a Turkey carpet and a dark paper are proper for a dining-room, while a light paper and a Brussels carpet must adorn the drawing-room. There must be a straight fender in the library, and a serpentine fender upstairs. The chairs on which they sit to eat may be of oak or mahogany; the chairs on which they sit to talk must be of walnut or rosewood. A square table must be in such a room; a round one somewhere else. In the matter of paper-hangings, they would be literally at sea, but for the obliging offices of the ingenious gentleman on the other side of the counter, who kindly informs them which patterns are "elegant," which are "genteel," "neat," or "much in request," and it is remarkable that he applies one or another of these epithets to every fresh piece which engages their attention. They may have rose-sprigs interlaced with satin ribbon, or crimson "flock" designs set in panels of sham perspective, or Mooresque intricacies surrounded by a border of wild-flowers. "We sell a great deal of this," says the indefatigable shopman, after turning over some hundred pages of his sample-book; and probably "this" is selected for no better reason.

The same farce is played over at the drapers, where the window-curtains and tablecloths are chosen. It is of course *de rigueur* that the former must be either suspended on a huge brass pole, which blossoms out into a gigantic fuchsia at each end, with rings as large as a man's arm, or hang from a weakly iron rod which is concealed by what is called a gilt cornice, and of which no mortal man has ever been able to tell the use, object, except that, as the upholsterer would say it "gives a *finish* to the room." It is absolutely necessary, moreover, to meet the requirements of modern fashion, that the curtains should be about a yard too long, in order that they may be looped up on either side, and thus afford receptacles for dust, besides being cut in pieces by the awkward, ugly-looking brass hook which is to keep them in their place. The idea of hanging curtains of only the *requisite* length straight down from a small, strong brass rod, over which stout little rings would easily slip, and omitting the "finish" above, is of course too obvious and heterodox a notion to be entertained. With regard to the materials of which the curtains and these articles are composed, I have observed that the all-important point in the upholstering mind is that they shall match the rest of the furniture in colour. What is the prevailing tint on your carpet?—Crimson? Then you must have crimson curtains, crimson sofa, crimson everything. It would not be judicious to introduce a contrast. Of course not—there is no such thing in nature.

When the young couple come to buy their chairs and tables, a new difficulty presents itself. What is the proper shape for a chair? Accepting the venerable tradition that a drawing-room chair must be of oak and covered with leather (excellent institutions both of them, by the way), they generally choose something with a broad back that looks as if it could not easily be kicked over. And here I must admit that there has been a slight improvement lately in the way of dining-room chairs. You may buy some of a really fair design even in Tottenham-court Road (that Tyburn Tree of cheap and flimsy furniture.

But the design of drawing-room furniture remains in *statu quo*. Unstable, rickety sticks of walnut or rosewood, inlaid, perhaps with mother-of-pearl which no one sees, or twisted into "fancy" backs which torture the sitter or break beneath his weight, constitute the "occasional" furniture which we are so much in request by the British public. Sofas, having no more shape than a feather-bed thrown into a corner would assume, without being nearly so comfortable, are called "elegant" and "luxurious." Luxurious they are, no doubt, for those who wish to sleep all night on them without taking off a solidity about it, and in want of purpose about it which tends to this result.

It is an advantage that a drawing-room chair, for instance, should be light and capable of being handed about easily, but it is absurd that to attain this object the chair should be made of such flimsy materials that the mistress of a house is afraid to ask her stoutest friends to sit upon it. There is an unreasonableness, too, in its shape. One of the earliest types of chair (often represented in old Italian pictures), had a broad band of stout leather which stretched between the backrails, just beneath the shoulder-blades of the sitter, accommodated itself easily to the form, and was about the most comfortable seat that could be devised. In later days this strap was replaced by the padded back of our "Cromwell" chair, and in the early part of this century by the flat cross-rail, which, though not so luxurious, answered the same purpose. But now, for the sake of lightness and so-called "elegance," we have to endure the galling of a cruel wooden rod, which, twisted into an indescribable curve behind us, denies all rest to weary shoulders. One of the great arguments brought by the ignorant against the re-introduction of mediæval furniture is the alleged discomfort which its use involves. This arises from a thoroughly false notion of the appliances of mediæval design. We may be sure of one thing, that the furniture of that period was quite as comfortable as people wished. If not, the ingenuity of ancient handicraft would soon have met the difficulty. The invention of the "miserere" seat—a compromise between the exigencies of ritual and a due sense of canonical comfort—is an instance among many which might be brought forward of such ingenuity. It is often simply because the *proportions* of old furniture are so much at variance with that which we are accustomed to see about us, that we ignorantly associate the former with inconvenience. The high-backed chair, with the *low seat*, which was its invariable accompaniment, will really be found, on a fair trial, far more fitted for a posture of rest, than many which modern notions of luxury have devised.

If upholsterers could only lay aside the meretricious graces of fashion, and work in a more independent and less sophisticated manner, keeping the object and ultimate use of their work more in view than (what they consider) the elegance of its appearance, it would soon have a genuine interest of its own, and much foolish expense would be saved; while the judicious ornament, designed by really able hands, would present no difficulty, if demand were made by those who could afford it. As it is, cheap furniture, like cheap jewelry, aims in a tawdry manner at the elaboration which can only honestly be produced at a price infinitely beyond its marketable value.

There is a direct analogy between the spirit which induces a vulgar woman to dress beyond her station in life at a sacrifice of more necessary requirements, and the silly demand of small householders that the fittings of the dwellings should ape those of a much higher rent. If stone dressings to the external faces of doors and windows are costly luxuries, there must be gimcrack imitations of them in stucco. If oak and mahogany cannot be afforded, veneer and paint are employed to supply the deficiency. The chimney-piece may be the insecurest sham; thin strips of material barely cemented together—but it must be a *white marble* chimney-piece, or what tenant would take the house? The same desire for elegance and modernism involves the use of door-handles and locks, in which soundness of construction is sacrificed to a showy appearance, and the consequence is, that in small tenements they are continually out of order. The humbler but more honestly-made appliances, which satisfied our forefathers in this and many other respects, would be discarded by the gentility of suburban villas.

It is well known by those who are familiar with the mysteries of the trade, that a large majority of the bargains picked up at mock auctions and (so-called) second-hand furniture shops, consist of worthless articles, never really used before, but hastily knocked up by inferior ill-paid hands to be foisted on the public as genuine and useful goods. A little paint and varnish go far towards deceiving the inexperienced purchaser, who some weeks after purchase that the possessor begins to find out the real nature of his investment. The green unseasoned wood, of which his hanging-press is made, splits right across a penal. Trumpery castors (perhaps attached by *one* screw) recede from the legs of his couch, while buttons disappear—one by one from its cushion. Arm-chairs are found to be weak in the spine, and sofas frequently suffer from some internal complaint, which precludes the possibility of lying on them with comfort. The carved "enrichment," on the beauties of which Mr. Shadrach's young man so warmly expatiated, proves to be nothing but a conglomeration of little lumps of wood and glue. Even the dining-room table (lately the property of a distinguished gentleman) slides out with difficulty, and, once extended, declines to slide in at all.

These are misfortunes befalling that section of the British public which insists upon the "elegance" of furniture at any price. Strong, useful, homely articles might be made, in better taste for less money, but the exigencies of fashion forbid their use, and thus indirectly prevent their manufacture.

Much expense might be saved in the way of material. Of all woods used in joinery there is no doubt that oak is by far the most durable, and, for general puposes, the most pleasing in appearance. But it is dear and too heavy for the construction of furniture which we require to move readily. Beech, on the contrary, is a much lighter and far cheaper material than oak or mahogany. It is easily worked, and can be brought to a smooth surface when stained it reveals a pretty grain, and might be much more extensively employed than it is at present, in the manufacture of chairs, &c., for the benefit of those who cannot afford the luxury of a rosewood or walnut *suite*.

With all due respect for the turner's trade, it must occur to those who look on furniture with an artist's eye, that the forms it produces in our day are generally devoid of interest. The pear-shaped unit which is so often multiplied in the legs of our chairs and tables has neither strength nor beauty to recommend it, and might almost always be omitted with advantage. Yet the lathe, properly used, is a genuine, and indeed once was, an efficient and perfectly legitimate means of decorating woodwork cheaply. In this, as in many other cases, it is not the appliances of manufacture which are wanting, but the design which should direct their employment.

Among the many fashions of the day which tend to unpicturesqueness and expense without any corresponding advantage in point of comfort, is that of cutting out and fitting our carpets so as to exactly follow the plan-outline of the room. Yard upon yard of stuff is wasted in the earnest endeavour to cover up the floor in every recess occasioned by a window or the projection of a chimney breast. Nor is this all, for the carpet thus once laid down will not again fit any other room without a further sacrifice of material. This inconvenience might easily be avoided by allowing the carpet to assume the form of a simple parallelogram, not extending further in any direction than the inmost projections of the area. When carpets were first used, a broad margin of floor was thus left all around the room, and the effect, as we now sometimes see it in old country houses, is infinitely more telling than that of London drawing-rooms. It is true that modern deal flooring forms a poor substitue for the polished oak once used; but good "floorcloth," or a little of the staining fluid now so commonly employed in church wood-work, would meet this objection in ordinary houses, while borders of inlaid parquetrie, for those who can afford it, would hardly involve more expense than the carpet itself.

While on this subject, I cannot refrain from alluding to the absurd practice which exists among certain people of shrouding up their furniture in chints covering, and overlaying their brussel carpets with common drugget. If the silk or damask with which their sofas and chairs are covered is actually of too delicate a fabric to endure ordinary wear, why use it at all? Besides, this undue thriftiness really defeats its own object. The richer material is exposed to hadly less friction when covered than when uncovered, and the consequence is that it is worn out without having been seen or appreciated on more than a score occasions. In the same way a highly-polished surface of rosewood or Spanish mahogany is kept in order now-a-days, apparently for no other purpose but to reflect the features of the housemaid who rubs it over every morning. The white cloth is so seldom removed now before dessert, and the dining-table during the rest of the day is so carefully enveloped, that the festive board might as well be of deal, or at least of unpolished mahogany. It is not that people do not spend money enough about thier houses, but that they do not spend it in the right direction. The sheen and polish which well-seasoned wood acquires by *actual* use is a beauty of a high quality, but the false gloss produced by artificial varnishes and furniture paste is a meretricious prettiness which no true painter would care to represent. It is money wasted. The use of plateglass in second-rate houses is another luxury, the cost of which might be frequently better applied. It renders the sash heavy, and when from that cause it cannot be exceedingly cold and ugly in its colour. The only real advantage to be derived from it is, apparently, that it affords greater facility for idle people to look out of window. But even this plea will not suffice in London, where it is chiefly confined to dining-room windows, over which the sash alone commands a view of the street, and that half is almost always obscured by a wire screen.

It would not be difficult to multiply instances of lavish expenditure upon mere luxury, at the sacrifice of good design, and often of good workmanship. Wealth, of course, might always command a combination of these qualities; but if people of moderate resources had to choose between fashion and fitness of design, we fear the majority would declare in favour of the former. The eye, long accustomed to the conventional glitter of a Mayfair drawing-room, requires no little education before it can be brought to perceive that the forms by which it is surrounded might be varied all with advantage. But that they should exchange their pseudoelegance for the simplicity of outline which is the chief characteristic of good design, would seem unreasonable to many who flatter themselves that they possess "a taste." Yet it is only by such means that we can hope for a reformation in our manufacture. Let us first make our furniture *serviceable*, laying aside the traditions of shape and ornament which have reached us in so perverted a manner. The best and most interesting form will generally be that which is suggested by experience. When this *obvious* usefulness is rightly indicated, it will be time enough to think of elaboration.

* * * * * * *

The question, in short, still remains to be solved,—Shall we ever have an honest style of furniture again? Will any London tradesman take up the matter in something better than a mere commercial spirit, and set the example of reform? It is certain that to attain such an object he could command most valuable assistance from the artistic world, and provided his goods were produced at a fair and marketable price, there is no doubt that they would, when known, secure for him an amply remunerative custom.

THE STORY OF THE GUNS.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

Sir Emerson Tennent is not at all like the needy knife-grinder, in the famous absence of a good occasion for "spinning a yarn:" but ovcrs may prove that he in some degree resembles the celebrated gentleman "who left untold the story at Cambuscan bold." Have, in effect, the squabbles of gunmakers passed into the realms of history? We doubt it greatly. The subject is one of present life; every aspect of it inspires menacing activity and indicates instant change. The clang of inventors still echoes from bar and bolt and breech and barrel. The cry of eureka is rising incessantly from all quarters of the land, and the "patent" torrent rolls on fuller and fuller—"*labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*" But meantime the nation lives on premises, although it is but just to admit that so much has been done as to render us indisposed to believe "the old smooth-bore 68-pounder" is our best gun. It most assuredly is not the best gun possessed by other nations. Assuming that the gun stands as the work of active campaigning, we have in the Armstrong field-gun a piece of artillery unrivalled for precision, usefulness as gun and howitzer, and for destructive effects under most circumstances. In the Whitworth there is precision and range, but there is deficiency of power as a shell gun, which has been most successfully and remarkably overcome in the larger ordnance of the system. Admitting certain results to have been obtained by the numerous rivals of the two great artillerists, and by the two great artillerists themselves, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the artillery of the future is yet *in nubibus*, or at least is in a very empirical state flowing about in the cruel bibs of the inventors. To Sir Emerson Tennent must be given the praise of having written a clear consecutive "story of the guns;" but we are not at all prepared to concur with him in the censure which he passes on the Government of the day for their adoption of a system to which there was then no rival. As well might he blame a Government for giving up its works to a Friar Bacon of to-morrow, who had invented something as superior to gunpowder as gunpowder was to bolts and arrows. Let every credit be assigned to Mr. Whitworth, but do not let duties be overlooked. At the time Sir W. Armstrong devised the projectile as superior to ordinary shot and shell as these are to arrows and crossbow bolts, Mr. Whitworth was only in a condition to offer elongated bars of iron fired from a small gun, and quite unfit for shell. As far as we know, he has never up to this moment presented a field-gun shell to our notice; and, in the face of the French and Austrian shell-guns, where would our field artillery be, with steel 3-inch solid bolts, no matter how great their range? Let the country have everything that Mr. Whitworth can give, but let not the past be blamed because it was not the future. There is a trial now pending. Who is ready, and who is not ready? Would it be unjust to Mr. Whitworth to-morrow, if, in case of war, we use the guns we have? Sir William Armstrong has purged his offences, and if the smell of Government gunpowder still rank about him, his rivals no doubt, if successful, will soon have a chance of breathing the same delicious odours. It is not our intention now to review Sir Emerson Tennent's excellent work, which is all said, most valuable, exhaustive, and, painstaking, full of official references and facts and officially elaborate and exact. No doubt every one interested in the greatest question of the age will read it. Even Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden may drop the study of the *Times* for the moment to cast a glance over the history of agencies more powerful than cotton and commerce. Their friends in America are alive to the magnitude of the subject; and they themselves, whose ideas of an editor's position are typified in the social exclusion of a James Gordon Bennett, whose notion of a newspaper is realised in the *New York Herald*, and whose Utopia may be seen with all its blessings on the great continent where men are cutting their brethren's throats in the name of Union, are hating their fellowmen for the love of God, and bent on enslaving them for the sake of freedom, should not be quite indifferent as to the nature of the most potent means which the greatest model Republic is employing to effect the objects its English admirers so desiderate.

PUNISHMENT OF EVIDENCE.

(From the Examiner.)

It may be remembered that Dr. Turnbull was severely censured in the Duke of Cambridge's comments on the Court-Martial on Colonel Crawley. The words are—

Surgeon Turnbull, in like manner, has late himself open to the gravest censure. His conduid with reference to the entries in the Hospital Records will become the subject of further inquiry, and should his explanations not prove satisfactory, most serious notice must necessarily be taken of his proceedings; but, at all events, his continuance in the Inniskilling Dragoons has become impossible.

Surely it would have been better to have reserved the expression of the gravest censure till the inquiry proposed should have proved it merited and due. As it happens, the explanations of Dr. Turnbull have proved completely satisfactory, and he is acquitted of all blame. Nevertheless he remains under the unrevoked censure of the Commander-in-Chief. Decidedly this should show how rash and dangerous it is to pass judgments upon the evidence of witnesses. A bad examiner makes a bad witness, and there are various other causes which make a witness appear to disadvantage—nervousness, loss of self-possession, or of temper under a badgering cross-examination. A witness, for instance, seems only fencing with a question when he sees that its drift is to get a categorical answer which would convey a false impression to the Court. We remember a question of this sort which was met, not with a parry, but a direct reply with an explanation tacked to it. "I did not ask you "that," said the bullying cross-examining counsel, "sir, "confine yourself, Sir, to the question." "No," was the rejoinder, "you did not ask me for the explanation of my answer, but I gave it because my answer without it would mislead the jury." This was the conduct of a man who had all his wits about him, but how few are in that condition, especially in the presence of a Court, truly or not, supposed to have a leaning to the side of authority.

The truth is, that a witness should never be called to account for his evidence, except by process of an indictment for perjury. It is not within any other competency to judge whether he has given his evidence to the best of his knowledge and belief, according to his oath. He may seem really be evasive, because he is frightened and nervous, but this without bad faith or dishonest purpose.

Is it to be understood that officers giving evidence before courts-martial are to be considered on their trial, so far as the judgment of the Horse Guards is concerned and the power there to punish? If there be this sort of trial, it has this unique peculiarity, that it allows of no appeal, no appeal, and a man may be disgraced and ruined for ever for some equivocal expression or mistaken appearance in his evidence.

Dr. Turnbull has had the advantage of inquiry after censure passed; but how is the public to be assured that Major Swindley and Mr. Fitzsimon have not also been rashly judged, and might not also have undergone hard and unfair cross-examination of particulars?

We have repeatedly borne our humble testimony to the Duke of Cambridge's spirit of justice, he is essentially a kind and fair man, but no mortal is to be trusted with a judgment on men's characters and fortunes, for what has appeared against them not as prisoners, in which position they could make defence, but as witnesses. The policy of justice to give a full development to evidence within the bounds of truth, but how can officers be expected to come forward to perform a part, any failure in which, from intellectual infirmity, confusion of mind, misunderstanding, or unreadiness, may be visited with disgrace and ruin? Who can foreknow how he may figure as witness under a cleverly conducted Old Bailey cross-examination?

Major Swindley's case seems one of peculiar hardship. The Mhow Court-Martial had found fault with the *animus* of a part of his evidence as to language used by Colonel Crawley. At the Aldershott Court he was questioned as to the same point, and placed in this dilemma, that he must either have retracted what he had stated on oath, or repeated what had been censured as prompted by a bad spirit. For this, it is said, in the memorandum of the Horse Guards, that Major Swindley has not availed himself of the forbearance shown him, and not ceased to entertain feelings which strike at the root of all discipline.

But when sentence of ruin is pronounced upon an officer something more precise than this vague allegation is necessary. What seems the most striking at the root of all discipline, and how were they manifested? Major Swindley may have done again what he was blamed for doing at Mhow, but it may be that the blame was not due to him, but to the Court at Mhow, whose proceedings were of confessed irregularity, and certainly not to be quoted as of any authority.

A feeling hostile to Colonel Crawley is, we suppose, what is imputed to Major Swindley. But every witness for a prosecution may be regarded as hostile to the prisoner, and if that feeling is to be censured and punished, no one will encounter ruin by coming forward with adverse testimony. And an adverse feeling, and indignant feeling, an angry feeling, is not always an unbecoming and blameable feeling. A witness, in deposing to language revolting to both decency and humanity, may be allowed to do so in some spirit of disgust and indignation. A witness is not a judge, he is not bound to be dispassionate; he appears to substantiate an accusation, and provided he does so with strict regard to truth, is not to be blamed for having in him some of the spirit of the accuser. The witness whose evidence condemned Governor Wall to death had for twenty years kept the rope with which Armstrong was illegally scourged, and evinced unmistakeable animus in his testimony, but the spirit hostile to the prisoner was the spirit of retribution, without which the ends of criminal justice would never be attained. An officer who believes his superior to be a tyrant who has brought about the death of a good and unoffending soldier, and that his oppression has destroyed the harmony and is impairing the discipline of his regiment, cannot give his testimony to that effect with stoical indifference if there be real honesty and manliness in his character. He may be mistaken in his view without being wrong in the moral sense accompanying his view, and which, when an ill name is to be given to it, is called *animus*, as it *animus* must always be evil. And equally remarkable and unfortunate it is that these Courts-Martial, which ignore the rules and technicalities of law, are a vast deal too ready to resort to a technicality where it may serve to convey a vague prejudice against any object of their displeasure.

We do not mean to contend that witnesses are to have immunity from any animadversion that may seem called for at the time from their manner of giving their evidence, but such animadversion should be very sparingly used, and should not be followed up with anything in the shape of a judgment upon conduct affecting an officer's prospects. It is true that our judges in their charges occasionally reflect upon witness, but this only with a view to the just appreciation of their evidence by the jury. Courts-Martial too, in their secret deliberations, must be quite free to discuss the bearing and manner of witnesses and the weight to be attached to their evidence, with a view to the finding. But what is to be protested against as of bad practice and example and cruel effect, is the judgment carrying punishment with it passed upon witnesses for evidence they have been compelled to give, and have not given untruthfully, but allegedly with bad motive. Motives are easily imputed, and difficult of proof, and it certainly seem to us a great injustice to condemn men to ruin upon an arbitrary assumption of questionable motive, or bad feelings.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—April 2nd.

Leacock, Lieutenant F. S., 5th Regiment M. L. I., on leave, from Poona.
Wily, Lieutenant, 18th Royal Irish, on leave, from Khandallah.

DEPARTURE.—April 2nd.

Wily, Lieutenant, 18th Royal Irish, on leave, to Khandalla

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 1st April.

The Commander-in-Chief requests the particular attention of officers commanding stations and British regiments to G. G. O. No. 133 of the 16th instant, laying

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

[a. t. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

822 Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
515 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 16)
914 Ostavia, Bristow—Nicol & Co.
1169 Rowena, Bilton—Fulcher, Cooper & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Feb. 11)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic.—M. Nesserwanjee Meliasa. (c. l. Mar. 11)
858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 12)
979 Baron Macaulay—Stewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 2)
1321 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1345 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1190 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
1382 Balwark, Baimnantyne—W. Nicol & Co.
679 City of Benares, McEvan—F. C. & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
686 City of Manchester, Ambl—Finlay, Clark & Co.
973 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
998 Dinden, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.
1363 Duncairn, Finlay—C. Parsons & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1148 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Janv. 18)
1259 East, Callender—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1094 Edmund, Graham—Grey & Co.
883 Egeria, Sealey—Martin, Young & Co.
1063 Eurine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Janv. 28)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—F. Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1061 Gilbert T. Jordan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Janv 29)
630 Gladstone.—M. Nesserwanjee Meliasa. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1454 Golden Dream, Brown, Lawrence & C.
1362 Harmonides, Moran—Daly and Sorabjee.
893 J. Curseijee, Bates—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
1022 Jason, Barclay—Curseijee and Eduljee.
1707 King of Algeria, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
931 Kirkham—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)
344 Lady Clarendon—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Mar. 4)
1193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Marian Moore, Munce—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.
749 Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 9)
1700 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.
590 Montrose—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
260 Myrtle, Hyde—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 7)
783 Oraso, Malvern—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 25)
999 Owen Glendower, Norris—Macnee & Co.
939 Preston, Wakeman—Brothers & Co. (c. l. Jan. 29)
1328 Princess Alexandria—J. Clover & Co.
682 Priam, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
1372 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1082 Pulinurus—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 28)
1097 Palmerston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock—R. & Mackintosh. (c. l. Jan. 16)
641 Robert Ritson.—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.
1161 Simoon, Murphy—Ashburner, Bell & Co.
1432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—J. Clover & Co.
697 Tonagonnus.—Cockwell, Evans & Co. (c. l. Mar. 3)
1349 Uucas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
787 Vanguard, Connell—L. Brothers & Co. (c. l. Mar. 28)
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Jan. 24)
1015 William Carvill—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
841 William Chandler.—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Mar. 11)
1120 Zambia, Willer—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 16)

FOR MARSEILLES.

433 Tropique, Saing—Passmore & Co. (c. l. Mar. 8)

FOR NEW YORK.

420 Marion, Laughton—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Jan. 25)

FOR BORDEAUX.

328 Emilie et Laurie, Murphy—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol &Co. (c. l. Mar. 16
861 Ceres, Cuchlane—W. Nicol & Co.
630 Bailly de Suffren—R. Hormusjee Wadia. (c. l. Mar. 7)
491 Intimes, Geffiot. (c. l. Feb. 17)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1188 Lady Franklin, Rawle—Blay & Mackintosh,
646 Mayaram Dayaram, Scott. (c. l. Mar. 19)

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 8)

FOR KURRACHEE.

989 St. Vincent de Paul. (c. l. Mar. 11)

FOR CHINA.

1094 United Service (s) Gaine—C. M. S. N. Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

747 Maria,—W. Nicol & Co.
375 Rebecca, Shepherd—Somers R. Steuart & Co.

NOT FIXED.

938 Alabama, Heilenbrick—Wallace & Co.
1091 Algiers, Buchanan—M. N. Melissa.
Arabia—H. M. Sedick & Co.
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.
Cygnet, Carling, Farmer—Cadell & Co.
883 Clarendon, Vongall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
5 9 Colonist, Gibson.—W. Nicol & Co.
558 Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1094 Emmeline, 104 Tons—Wallace & Co.
1178 Evelyn, Boag—Remington & Co.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
618 Futtay Salam.
732 Forest Queen—E. Bates & Co.
Grotto (a)—Farnham & Co.
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1458 Mark Lewis—Joseph.
341 Nabob Canton.
1100 North East—Boyd—J. Clover & Co. Feb. 20
1094 Ontario Villacott, Ewart, Latham & Co.
1091 Otago, Masters—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
696 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
892 Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie Stewart & Co.
1166 Robinson Crusoe, Woodbeck—J. Clover & Co.
1075 Statelie—Compland & Co.
783 Sultana, Sharp, Lyon Brothers.
893 Scindia, Carr.
Tinde (a)
777 W. M. Peck—Wallace & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
Indow Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Credits.....	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 3d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Accounts	At sight	100¼
Bazas	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank.....	500	5 pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	169 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	16 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		15½ pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	65 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	6 do.	109 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	185 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank..	70	.....	81 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	4½ do.	117 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	30 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 pm. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 44,500 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	£30	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 28,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Mountain & Building Co. ...	150	.....	Rs. 45 pm.
Bombay Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association..	250	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 pm.
Tuckher & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....	200 p. ct. nomi.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	98
Loan 1855-56 ...	95
Loan 1842-43 ...	
Loan 1854-55 ...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	104¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	113½

PRICES CURRENT (31st March 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba Per candy.

New Broach and Surat (ready.) ...	Rs. 575 to 577
New Dhollera, (ready.) ...	,, 570 to 572
New Bhownuggur, (ready.) ...	,, 570 to 572
New Oomrawutee ...	,, 510 to 515
Old Dharwar Sawgined ...	,, 520 to 525
New Barsee and Nuggur ...	,, 515 to 520
New Veraval ...	,, 515 to 520
New Khandeish ...	,, 500 to 505
New Poratchee ...	,, 530 to 535
New Accote ...	,, 530 to 535
New Bengalore ...	,, 525 to 530
New Hinghungaut ...	,, 585 to 590

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6 2 to 6 3 per cwt
Rapeseed, Oomrat ... ,, 5 12 to 5 13.
Gingellywized (Black and White) ... ,, 30 to 31.
Niger ... ,, 32 to 33.
,, 27 to 28. Nominal

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¾d. ,,
Sight.....2s. 0¼d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do..... ,, 2-61 ,, ,,
Sight..... ,, 2-55 ,, ,,

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDUMJEE, Esq.
ALLABUKHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. D. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, On Demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accounts or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To private disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... .....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REINELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORT RETTIE, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROMANI, Esq.

Consulate in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank of Ireland.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.....	2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
One ,, ,, ...	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand	2s.	0¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Managers will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 1 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is peculiarly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bankey Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 1d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 19th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 1¼d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0½d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above £50	2s.	1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1d. ,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¼d. ,,
On demand	2s.	0d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...	1s.	11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..	1s.	11¾d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Yedcorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months... ..... 10s per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, in Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Acting Agent

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee,
Do. ,, at 3 ,, at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
Do. ,, Demand ..... } 2s. 0¼d. ,,
Do. Scotland ,, ... }
Do. Ireland ,, ...
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. ,,

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are:—
Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight..... 3 ,,
Do. 6 ,, ... 4 ,,
Do. 12 ,, ... 5 ,,

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બુમબાઈ તરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીયેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.